Teale DBMS Service Offering
Glossary of Terms

Access Rights
The privileges granted to a user to access protected resources.

Adabas
A high-performance, multithreaded, database management system (DBMS) developed by Software AG for IBM OS/390, Open VMX, UNIX and Windows operating systems. Adabas is an inverted list DBMS with relational capabilities, used where performance is a critical factor. Adabas can be accessed from Natural, Software AG's 4GL development environment, and from every 3GL and 4GL that is equipped with a call interface. In addition, Adabas can be accessed via standard interfaces, such as ODBC or JDBC and embedded SQL. Adabas is the most widely-used database on Teale's mainframe processors.

Application Development Tools
Software tools used to facilitate the development, testing and deployment of application code.

Attached Client
Remote workstation or remote host attached to the server housing the DBMS software.

Capacity Planning
The process of forecasting adequate system resources, storage capacities and CPU cycles to sustain a client's planned data or utilization growth.

Change Management Procedures
A set of procedures used to define, approve, implement and document changes made to systems.

Configuration
The makeup of a system. To "configure" is to choose options to create a custom system.

CPU Parallelism
The process of decomposing a query into multiple operations that can be executed concurrently by multiple CPUs in order to reduce elapsed time for database queries.

Database
A set of related files created and managed by a database management system (DBMS). DBMSs can manage any form of data including text, images, sound and video. The software always determines database and file structures.

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Database Administration Tools
Software that facilitates database administration.

Database Backup and Recovery
The combination of manual and automated procedures that can restore lost data in the event of hardware or software failure.

Database Dictionary
The resource defining the data elements to facilitate the understanding and use of the DBMS.

Database Object
The components of a database.

Database User
A user which has been granted authority to use the database and its objects.

DBMS
(Database Management System). Software that controls the organization, storage, retrieval, manipulation, security and integrity of data in a database.

DB2
(Database 2). A multi-platform, relational DBMS developed by IBM. DB2 is a full-featured SQL language DBMS that has become IBM's major database product. DB2 provides openness, flexibility, scalability and connectivity from workstations, local networks and the Internet. It includes support for ODBC, JDBC, stored procedures, triggers, full-text searching, audio, image, video and XML. DB2 incorporates CPU and I/O parallelism and 24 x 7 availability.

File-level Maintenance
Definition, load, modification, reorganization and deletion of database structures, definitions or data at the level accessed by applications. This level is distinguished separately from maintenance performed at the level defining the infrastructure of the database environment as a whole.

Fix/Patch
Vendor-provided DBMS code changes developed to resolve outstanding issues or an immediate problem, or implement new software features.

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I/O Parallelism
The process of using multiple, simultaneous read engines for a single query in order to reduce the elapsed time for database queries.

JDBC
(Java Database Connectivity). A Java API developed by JavaSoft that enables Java programs to execute SQL statements, thus allowing these programs to interact with any SQL-compliant database. Since most relational DBMSs support SQL, and because Java itself runs on most platforms, JDBC makes it possible to write a single database application that can run on different platforms and interact with different DBMSs.

ODBC
(Open DataBase Connectivity). A standard database access method developed by Microsoft which allows users to access any data from any application regardless of which DBMS is handling the data. To do so, the application and the DBMS must be ODBC-compliant. That is, the application must be capable of issuing ODBC commands and the DBMS must be capable of responding to them.

Operational Recovery Services
A contracted service providing access to an alternative site with specified hardware and software configurations, in order to furnish continued operation of applications should the Teale Data Center site become total inoperative.

Oracle
A relational database management system (from Oracle) that includes such features as replication and high availability. The Oracle database includes object-oriented extensions and Internet enhancements including increased performance and support for XML and Java.

OS/390
An operating system used in IBM mainframes. Newer versions of OS/390 have been renamed z/OS.

Security Infrastructure
The hardware, software, policies and procedures in which system security is implemented.

Security Requirements
User-defined access requirements to either the data or the structure.

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Solaris
A UNIX-based, multitasking, multiprocessing operating system and distributed computing environment for SUN's SPARC workstations.

SQL
(Structured Query Language). Pronounced "SQL" or "see qwill," a language used to interrogate and process data in a relational database. SQL commands can be used to interactively work with a database or can be embedded within a programming language to interface with a database.

SQL Server
Microsoft's enterprise relational database management and analysis system. SQL Server is a fully web-enabled database product which provides core support for Extensible Markup Language (XML) and the ability to query across the Internet and beyond the firewall.

System-level Administration
The maintenance and support of those parameters or ancillary files necessary to sustain the DBMS software environment.

Tamino
A database management system which is the core component of Software AG's Tamino XML Server, an open standards, high-speed solution to exchange documents over the internet. This database is a repository for XML data and other heterogenous object types. Tamino is used to store, retrieve and exchange XML data in native XML format, providing faster response time and greater scalability than traditional database management systems. Tamino is supported on Windows, UNIX and OS/390 operating systems. Teale currently supports the product on a Windows server.

Tool
Productivity software used to conduct system maintenance, database administration or software development. Virtually any program or utility that helps programmers or users develop applications or maintain their computers can be called a tool. Examples of programming tools are compilers, interpreters, assemblers, 4GLs, editors, debuggers and application generators.

UNIX
An operating system originally developed by Bell Laboratories for minicomputers. UNIX now operates on a wide variety of hardware platforms. Versions of UNIX which are currently in use at Teale include Solaris and AIX.

XML
Extensible Markup Language. XML is a data structuring and retrieval standard that supports browser and electronic business applications, and allows communication between disparate application environments.

Windows 2000
A multipurpose network operating system from Microsoft. Windows 2000 supports functions such as, file and print sharing, directory services, web and application services, communications and networking, and security and clustering technologies.

z/OS
See OS/390.